

**SECURITY INFORMATION**

REPORT NO.

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PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OBTAINED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE PREPARED 15 June 1953

REFERENCES \_\_\_\_\_ 25X1A

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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**SOURCE**

1. Prior to September 1952, source, on the north side of Rakowiecka and west of ul. Sokolow in Warszawa, observed a large five- or six-story building, whose recessing middle section was coated with yellow sandstone slabs and had columns. Guards wearing red service color and numerous army officers riding in jeeps were observed at the installation. <sup>1</sup>
2. Prior to September 1952, KBW (Internal Security) troops, who wore blue service color, were in the west section of the barracks installation, whose entrance was on ul. Podchorazych. <sup>2</sup> Source saw soldiers wearing red service color in the section of the barracks installation located farther to the east or northeast. In the summer of 1952, source once observed AA guns at this site. <sup>2</sup> In August 1952, he observed other Polish AAA troops in the south section of Bielany airfield. They were quartered in low wooden buildings and tents. <sup>3</sup>
3. Prior to the fall of 1952, no military installations were in the old barracks area, which was bounded in the east by ul. Czerniakowska, in the south by 29-go Listopada, and in the north by Szwolezerow. One building in this area housed the administration of Lazienki Park and a women's labor service unit. Prior to September 1952, low wooden buildings and tents, which quartered Labor Servicemen, were in the area adjoining to the north between ul. Szwolezerow and the W.P. Stadium. A brick building in the southeast section of this area housed an army construction office. <sup>2</sup>
4. Prior to September 1952, of the buildings on the south side of ul. Gen. Sikorskiego source knew the military museum. The street east of the museum joined ul. Smolna to the north and ul. Rozbrat to the south. <sup>4</sup>
5. Prior to the summer of 1952, the old fortification system of Fort Czerniakowski on the southeastern perimeter of the city was surrounded by a trench filled

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with water and several lines of barbed wire. Army trucks, which carried loads, were frequently observed near the installation. In the summer of 1952, a military installation, which was fenced-in and was guarded was on the west side of the road to Powsin (R 53/L 07), about 1 km south of Wilanow (R 53/L 08). A KEW unit of company-size frequently came from the direction of Wilanow to relieve the guard. 5

6. In the summer of 1952, large military billets were under construction on the west side of Al. Zwirki i Wigury. About six large five-story buildings including some which quartered Polish soldiers wearing red service color, were observed south of ul. Batorego. Detachments of this unit, which had radio and telephone equipment, were observed on marches. Two other large buildings were under construction in the area north of ul. Opaczewska and west of Al. Zwirki i Wigury.

7. The former Europejski Hotel, on the west side of ul. Krakowskie Przedmiescie, about opposite ul. Bednarska, housed a school for senior political officers of the armed forces. 6

8. Prior to September 1952, Polish soldiers, except airmen who wore propeller insignia, either on their epaulets, or, usually, on their patches, had no arms insignia. Some airmen also wore insignia which consisted of a propeller topping a quartered rhomboid. Other soldiers wore a parachute-shaped badge, about 4 cm square, on their left-hand side.

9.

10. In August 1952, source learned from a Polish woman that she was working for a Polish ammunition plant constructed between 1950 and early 1952, which was put into operation in the summer of 1952 and was located south-southeast of Warszawa. 5
11. Prior to the spring of 1952, a large U-shaped building on the north side of Rakowiecka, directly west of ul. Sokolow, housed Polish armymen who wore red service color. A Polish lieutenant said that the headquarters of a Polish division was in this building. No other military installations were west of the building, i.e. on the east side of Al. Niepodleglosci. 1
12. Prior to the spring of 1952, a camp of about 25 low wooden buildings on the west side of Al. Niepodleglosci and directly on Wawelska quartered a Polish army unit of about battalion size, whose soldiers wore red service color and did construction work.
13. Prior to January 1952, source frequently rode past a training ground of Polish tank troops which was about 2.5 km from the western perimeter of the city of Warszawa and directly north of the highway to Lodz (Q 52/O 93). This training ground included 15 to 18 low wooden buildings, a parking area for tanks and track-laying vehicles and trucks, some garages and workshops and a tank training area of unknown extent. Polish soldiers who wore gray-blue uniforms were seen at this installation. About 20 tanks and an about equal number of prime movers were in the parking area. The tanks included T 34 tanks and the prime movers were full-track vehicles. Source's Polish escorts said that no special unit was stationed there and that the installation served as a drivers' school for soldiers detached from their units.
14. Prior to December 1951, a cantonment of not less than 15 low wooden buildings which was enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, was on the west side of Al. Niepodleglosci and directly south of Wawelska. The area was crossed from east to west by a railroad track. The installation quartered Polish soldiers who wore army uniforms. Polish civilians, who wore colored students caps and included some carrying rifles, frequently crossed Al. Niepodleglosci and entered the cantonment. Source thought that they were 19 to 25 years old, and received military basic training at the cantonment.

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